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methods of refining zinc and lead, and the manufacture of wrought iron and steel are fully treated. The writer's style is clear, concise, and entertaining. For a text introducing the subject to the student or to the mining geologist it is the best work which has come before the reviewer's notice. Its usefulness would be greatly increased, however, if it contained a bibliography.

W. H. E.

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*Elements of Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis from a Practical Standpoint.* Including a Description of All Common or Useful Minerals, the Tests Necessary for Their Identification, the Recognition and Measurement of Their Crystals, and a Concise Statement of Their Uses in the Arts. By ALFRED J. MOSES, E.M., PH.D., Professor of Mineralogy, Columbia University, New York City, AND CHARLES LATHROP PARSONS, B.S., Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry, New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H. 4th ed. Pp. 448 and 583 figures. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1909. \$2.50.

In the fourth edition of this useful work some of the material has been rearranged and the statistical data revised. The tables, with some additions, are essentially as in the previous editions. The book now includes an elementary course in crystallography in which the study of the photographs of actual crystals is utilized with the drawings of geometrical models of crystal. The course in blowpipe analysis and the tables placed at the end of the book are concise and reasonably comprehensive. The section on descriptive mineralogy includes much valuable data on the occurrence, origin, and uses of minerals.

W. H. E.

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*Geology of Morgan County.* By C. F. MARBUT. Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines. Vol. VII, 2d series.

This county lies in southwestern Missouri, on the edge of the Ozark uplift. The chief rocks of the county are cherty, magnesian limestones, with thin bands of sandstone, Cambrian to Mississippian in age, with some Pennsylvanian shales and sandstones locally preserved. Fossils are not abundant and none have been described in this report. Lead, zinc, iron, barite, clay, and coal occur, and have been mined, but only the last three are mined at present.

E. R. L.

*Biennial Report of the State Geologist, Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines.*

The part of this report of general interest is the last chapter, a report on the mineral resources of the state. The value of the total output in 1907 is estimated at over \$41,000,000, of which lead and zinc make up over \$18,000,000. This is the largest in the history of the state. The growth of the output has been steady, and will doubtless continue. E. R. L.

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*The Geology of Pike County.* By R. R. ROWLEY. Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines. Vol. VIII, 2d series.

Pike County is located in the eastern part of Missouri, bordering the Mississippi River. It is essentially a region of hills, streams, and valleys in the eastern part, with more or less level prairie plateau in the west. The rocks consist of alternating limestones and shales, Ordovician to Pennsylvanian in age. They are practically horizontal and are, as a rule, highly fossiliferous. A number of species are described and figured, especially the fauna of the Louisiana (Lower Mississippian) limestone and the tribolites from the Ordovician. A short résumé would add greatly to the value of the report.

E. R. L.

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*Report of Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, 1906-1908.*

The work of this commission is done in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey and the results published by the National Survey. The greater part of the present report is under the heading "Appendix E, Report of Progress of Co-operative Geological Survey." Of this the first part is a summary of geological work done in Pennsylvania and a review of the general geology of the state. Then follows a more detailed study of the southwestern part of the state. Except a small dike of peridotite which is reported from one of the mines near Masontown, Fayette Co., the rocks are all Paleozoic sedimentaries, Ordovician to Permian, with a covering of glacial and glacio-fluvial deposits in the southern part of the district.

Special attention is given to the economic resources, of which coal is by far the most important. Pennsylvania produces more coal than any other state or country in the world excepting Great Britain. In 1907 the coal mined was valued at nearly \$320,000,000, over half of which was anthracite. Petroleum and gas, clay, and limestone products are also of great importance.

E. R. L.